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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE *Christian World* thus writes about the Prince of Wales as an orator:—'As an orator, the Prince of Wales by no means possesses either the fancy or the fluency which characterised the speeches of his father or his student brother, the Duke of Albany. Yet our future King has made numerous speeches during the last twenty-five years, and they have been marked by the valuable qualities of being, if short, practical, and to the point. Dr. Macaulay has made a collection of the Prince's speeches, varying in length from a score of lines to half a-dozen octavo pages, and with the connecting biographical and explanatory details they fill a substantial volume, which is just published by Mr. Murray, with an excellent sketched portrait of the Royal author.'

THE *Chinese Times*, an English paper published at Tientsin, in an article on the India *versus* Thibet question, states:— "It has been satisfactorily proved, we are glad to say, that the Chinese Resident, who was displaced by the present occupant of that office in Lhassa, has returned to Peking, and has given full explanations of his conduct to the Yamen. He is quite absolved from all suspicion of bad faith, double dealing, or secret animosity to British interests. His conduct was, as far as he could act, in perfect accordance with the proprieties of his diplomatic position. He received instructions from Peking, precisely of the tenor communicated to Sir John Walsham by the Yamen, and did all he could to carry them out, but he had no power to effect anything. As his successor is, to some extent at least, acting as intermediary between the Lamas and the Indian Government, the upshot may be that the influence of China can, consequently, become more real if the Chinese Resident plays his cards well."

AN 'enthroned' nurse is a novelty worth chronicling. Such a social phenomenon may be seen in Spain, and it is a touching sight to see the *Baby King* sitting upon the knees of his nurse on the throne of Charles V.—the small sovereign of seventeen millions of subjects. The Queen takes her place on the right of him, the *Infantas* a little lower down. All the grandees of Spain stand in his presence with uncovered heads, while at the sides are the ladies of the Court, the noblemen and the aristocracy in brilliant uniforms, the generals and ministers, the Court officials and the diplomatic body. They all pass before this little monarch of three years old, while he laughs and pouts in turn and often becomes cross and tired with the etiquette that keeps him so long without moving.

RECENT news from England states that Lord Salisbury's health is causing his family some anxiety, for his hard, incessant and anxious work during the last twelve months is telling upon him. As soon as it can be managed, Lord Salisbury will go away for a fortnight's change and rest, though how a Prime Minister is to get rest in these days of perpetual telegrams is a difficult problem to solve.

THE Lower Burma Courts Bill has just passed out of the hands of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council. The Court of the Recorder is now declared to be the High court for the whole of Burma, including Upper Burma and the Shan States, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, all sentences of death by the Recorder being, however, subject to confirmation by the Calcutta High Court. Some important changes have been made by this Bill. Formal business will in future be discharged by the Registrar, and power is given to the Local Government to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court which will deal with all the minor cases. Section 60 of the Bill reserves to the Governor-General in Council the power to appoint an additional Recorder in case of necessity. The Special Court of reference will be strengthened by the addition of the Judge of Moulmein.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—'The main source of debt is litigation; and the deplorable excess and ruinous results of litigation are the consequence of the unlimited admission of legal practitioners in cases of whatever nature and however petty. In Native States, where the agriculturist is only allowed the margin of profit necessary for his maintenance, property has not such value as to encourage litigation, nor has the agriculturist the superfluous cash which should tempt him to this ruinous pursuit. Moreover, the law administered in most States is not of such a nature as to need the employment of experts; and in the courts of most of the States such employment is either disallowed or disouraged. These are the facts, in short, which chiefly account for the difference in condition of the agriculturtsts of native States and British districts respectively, and for the decreasing prosperity of the latter.' Yes, if this pest of society, known as Vakils, could be stamped out, there would be an end of the Vakil-raj and then India could be governed at the sweet will of men in authority, without paying the slightest heed to the palaver of Congresses.

TUESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

LORD Cross, replying to a question in the House of ords, on the 24th instant said that a special committee of the Indian Council were considering the report of the Public Service Commission, and that the same was shortly expected to be published.

THE London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* writes :—

Nothing has been more remarkable on the London street during the last two or three years than the automatic boxes from which you may get matches or sweets by simply dropping in a penny. The most recent development of those automatic machines has been the production of photographs of the most distinguished living characters, such as statesmen, authors, and society beauties. The boxes, in the first instance, gave us cigar lights, then sweets, afterwards Gladstone and Miss Ellen Terry and recently Chamberlain. But all these achievements are to be thoroughly eclipsed shortly by a new movement in the automatic line. The proprietors have a scheme in hand for presenting you with your portrait after you have dropped a penny in. There will be in the box a camera with a roll of paper, upon which the impression of your face will be cast, as you stand in front of the box. This will certainly be one of the wonders of the age, almost as marvellous as Edison's phonograph, which has just produced in America, a speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in England."

NARAYAN NANU, the lad who was convicted of the triple murder at Dadur, in October last, was executed on Saturday morning. He repeated his confession of guilt before he died, but maintained that he had no accomplices in the crime. The police suspect him of having also murdered two boys engaged in the same mill with himself, who were found mysteriously murdered two or three years ago. Narayen Nanu would not acknowledge that he had killed them; but he refused to say whether the accusation was true of not.

THERE are strong rumours, writes the *Deccan Times*, that the Home Secretariat of H.H. the Nizam's Government is to be broken up. In this event the Forest department will probably be placed under the Revenue Secretary. The Railway and Mining department will lose nothing by being placed, as it is rumoured they will be, under the Political and Financial Secretary, nor will the City Municipality suffer at the hands of the able Secretary in the P. W. Department. The other minor branches of the Home Department will probably be divided between the two prncipal Secretaries.

A CASE exemplifying to what an extreme filial piety is practised in China was seen not long ago in the city of Canton. Two brothers, living somewhere in front of the Viceroy's palace, had lost their mother and were without the means of affording her what to them seemed a decent burial. Their father, who is a petty military officer, had long been absent from home on duty, and there was no likelihood of his speedy return. In their extremity they agreed to the scheme of selling either or both of themselves to whomsoever might be willing to buy them for slaves. For this purpose they put on the garb of mourners, wearing the coarsest clothes, and with unshaven heads, having on their backs slips of paper stating their names, age, distressed circumstances, &c., they paraded the streets, offering themselves to the first man who might wish to buy them, leaving it to the purchaser to take the choice of the two brothers.

WE understand that the Patna scandal is not yet over. The papers concerning the case have been called for by the India Government, with a view to take the matter into its own hand.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

The *viva voce* system of examination in English and Philosophy, and Precis-writing has been introduced into the Allahabad University. The Calcutta University tried the *viva voce* system, as an experiment, but it had to be given up as perfectly unmanageable.

THE latest information from a reliable source, says a contemporary, about the report of the Crawford Commission, which has now become the subject of so much speculation, is that the hon'ble members of the Commission, one and all, found Mr. Crawford "guilty" on all the counts. But to keep the public in the dark, and to save Mr. Crawford from further injury and disgrace, the Bombay Government has been instructed by the Secretary of State for India to treat the report of the Commission as a confidential document.

THE Hon'ble Rana Sir Shankar Baksh Singh, K. C. I. E., Talukdar of Khajurgaon, has established a Sivalaya at Benares, at a cost of Rs. 60,000, and has endowed it handsomely.

IT is said that the Nizam intends founding a new Mint in Hyderabad. Rs. 50,000 have, it is believed, been sanctioned for machinery, and Rs. 15,000 for buildings, and a monthly sum of Rs. 1,500 for necessary establishment. The services have been secured of a thoroughly qualified mechanic capable of turning out better coins than now obtain. The Old Mint buildings are to be abandoned, and the new Mint is to be located in the compound of the Stamp Office.

FOR the first time in the history of the Bombay University, a Native gentleman has been chosen for the high academic distinction of a Dean, and the choice has fallen on Rao Saheb Vishwanath Naryan Mandlik The Rao Saheb has been unanimously elected Dean in Arts for the current year in succession to Mr. Birdwood, gone to Europe, on the motion of Mr. Justice Jardine, seconded by Rev. Dhunjibhoy Nowroji.

IT is said that the Queen's household expenses—"butcher, baker, and candlestickmaker"—come to the enormous sum of £85,000 a year.

MR. JOHN T. MCENNIS writes an article in *America* to prove that sin results from the heat of the sun :—

He observes that there are many respectable citizens who have never suspected that the sun is the absolute source of sin, and that by removing heat from the world, we should remove the moving cause of most of the lawlessness and disorder upon which large amounts are yearly spent in police appropriations and the machinery of the criminal courts. For every degree of rise and fall in the thermometer there is a corresponding increase and diminution of sin—greatest when the heat is greatest, and least when it is least—which establishes a connection between the two sets of phenomena not easily to be denied. Crime, as far as statistics can lay hold of it, manifests itself in the police reports and the court records. The register of arrests is the best place to go for facts, for it shows not alone the what, but the when, in each offence. Between January 1st, 1876, and December 31st 1887, there were 416,475 arrests made by the police of Chicago. Of these

			Mean Temperature.
26,190	were made in	January	24·1
26,878	"	February	28·1
28,976	"	March	34·7
31,162	"	April	46·
37,422	"	May	56·2
40,217	"	June	65·7
47,315	"	July	72·4
49,631	"	August	71·4
43,185	"	September	64·
37,992	"	October	52·6
33,447	"	November	38.5
34,052	"	December	28·6

Here is a novel way of accounting for 'sin' in America. In India, it will be found, oriminal offences rise with the fall of the Thermometer; and so, unless there are two *different* suns, one in America and another in India, the writer's theory falls to the ground.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a note on the Indian National Congress, writes :—

I understand that Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B., the Grand Old Man of the National Congress, as he is called in India, and author of the "seditious" pamphlet, that excited Lord Dufferin's indignation, is meditating a visit to England in the summer. From what I hear, Sir Edward Watkin is not unlikely to receive an official request from the English representatives of the Congress for the names of the congressionists, who, he told a *Pall Mall Gazette* interviewer, have received Russian gold. It would seem that for once the astute Chairman of the South-Eastern

has been imposed upon—perhaps by one of those festive young subalterns who take so much interest in globe trotting M. P.'s. I am told that among the "delegates" at the recent Congress at Allahabad was Mr. Moreton Frewen. For some reason or other Mr. Frewen wished to be present as a delegate rather than as a visitor, and received a permission from Hyderabad, where he is well known to represent that State. He abandoned, however, his intention of taking part in the discussions. The Congress never heard his views on bi-metalism.

Fancy, the Congress wallas receiving 'Russian gold.' Can absurdity go further than this?

THURSDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

EVERY mail brings fresh and fearful stories of the calamity that has overtaken China. It is reported that bands of homeless men, women, and children are roaming about Newchang, Manchuria. They are styled "the devourers of villages," because wherever they settle down for a time they eat up everything. It is impossible to get rid of them. They will not go, and are too numerous to be carried away. The proprietor dares not allow the poor wretches to die, for then they must be buried at his expense. In certain districts, it is said, the local magistrates undertake to keep off the depredators for a heavy payment based on the amount of land owned; but the alternative is between being eaten up or paying. In Moukden whole villages and crops have been swept away, and large numbers of inhabitants drowned, whilst the survivors are starving. The French missionaries are are doing all they can to aid the destitute; but the famine prices that prevail render the task a difficut one.

THE proceedings of the Parnell Commission are printed every night, ready for the judges' table the following morning. A hundred men are employed in the work, and one thousand weight of type has to be provided nightly, in addition to casting special 'sorts' in large quantities to meet the repetition of names.

M. GORI, an Italian savant, has presented a paper to the French Academy of Sciences, in which he claims for Galileo the distinction of having discovered the microscope, as well as the telescope. He has found a book printed in 1610, according to which Galileo had already directed his tube, fitted with lenses to the observation of small near objects. The philosopher himself stated, shortly after this date, that he had been able to observe through a lens the movements of minute animals and their organs of sense. In a letter, written in 1614, he states that he has with his microscope "seen and observed flies as large as sheep, and how their bodies were covered with hairs, and they had sharp claws."

A WRITER in the *Fortnightly Review*, asks how it is that the professional author in England is "much worse paid and more hardly worked" than any other professional man. He offers one or two explanations of this fact—as he regards it. One is that authorship is the only trade in which the labourer suffers from the competition of the dead. Unlike most other things, literature is at once permanent and capable of indefinite diffusion. A painter rarely multiplies copies of a picture, but there are innumerable copies of, say, Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," and who would not rather buy that work of genius for a shilling or two than invest in the average novel of to day? Obviously where there is so magnificent a store of old books to draw upon, it must be increasingly difficult for the contemporary author to make his way. The reviewer's second argument, however, is even better than his first. If the ordinary gains of the author are less than the ordinary gains of the physician or the lawyer, that is largely because literature is not, like medicine and the law, a close profession. Anybody can enter it who has the requisite brains and adaptability. Nay judging from what one sees, it is not quite certain that anything more is wanted for fair success in authorship than a measure of fluency and self-confidence. And these qualities are becoming more prevalent every day, growing with the spread of education. Everybody, now-a-days, learns to handle the pen. Children begin to write essays before they know how to think, and hobbledehoys of both sexes contribute to the local newspapers and the magazines. The time will come, probably, when every man will have written his book, his magazine essay, and his leading article, and when authorship as a distinctive calling will have been banished from the land.

GOVERNMENT inquired of the Port Commissioners whether a depot could not be established, where pilgrims suffering from smallpox and other diseases might not be landed for medical examination and treatment, as suggested by the Health Officer. The Commissioners having considered the subject say that it could not be worked, as the Vaccination Act could not be enforced against Hindoo pilgrims and travellers from Chandbally, from which place several vessels arrive occasionally on one day. As regards Mahomedans, they are mostly pilgrims to or from Mecca; and the port used is Bombay.

FRIDAY, 1ST MARCH.

THE following story in connection with the suicide of the Crown Prince of Austria is told by a correspondent of the London *Daily News*:—"On the afternoon of Tuesday, last week, a Baroness—a beautiful girl, arrived at Meyerling, and took up her quarters in a gamekeepr's house not far from the Castle. At midnight, when the Crown Prince had bidden his guests good-night, he went to see her, and had been with her about an hour when a forester, already equipped for the morning's chase, went to the house to ask the gamekeeper for detailed instructions on some doubtful questions. He knocked loudly at the door, when a window opened, and a man jumped out and ran away. The forester aimed and fired and the fugitive fell, and when the forester walked up to him he recognised in him the Crown Prince, and cried for help. Meanwhile, the Baroness, thinking him to be dead, turned to her travelling bag, and took something out, and almost immediately fell dead on the floor. The Crown Prince was taken by his own orders to the Castle where he ended his life with a revolver before a mirror." Other stories are also also told; but the event is still shrouded in mystery.

GENERAL ANNENKOF is reported to be endeavouring to induce the Czar to sanction the extension of the Trans-Caspian Railway from Samarcand to Tashkend, and urging the Russian Government to assume the State monopoly of the Trans-Caspian oil springs. It is proposed to establish in the interest of the railway a vast mercantile combination embracing Eastern Europe and Central Asia, including Persia and Afganistan. It is reported that the principal traders in these regions have signified their approbation of the scheme.

THE season reports are improving. In various parts of the country, rain has fallen copiously, and the cultivators who were greatly depressed on account of the drought are now hopeful from the change.

FOR some unexplained reason rumours have been abroad here of a mysterious plot endangering the safety of Fort William. A half-witted man named Ram Lall amused himself on Friday by offering the garrison Sergeant-Major Rs. 50,000 for possession of the Fort, and the same night some European soldiers started a story of a suspicious figure being seen near one of the magazines. This had the effect of dragging a number of men of the Leinster Regiment out of their beds to do extra duty. Ram Lall is undergoing four days' imprisoment for his freak, a ball of 'dynamite' found upon him proving to be harmless india-rubber, while inquiries show that the soldiers' story was based solely on imagination.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on March, the Merchandise Marks and Madras Coroners Bills will be passed. On March 8th the Succession Certificate, and Probate and Administration Bills will be disposed of. The report of the Select Committees on the Patwari cess and Sea customs and Port Bills will be presented on the 15th, and at meetings on the 22nd and 29th those measures and the Lower Burma Courts Bill will be passed. This will close the Legislative work of the Session.

AN annual grant of Rs. 21,000 has been made by the Travancore Government for the promotion of technical education in Travancore.

The Government of India have forwarded a despatch to the Secretary of State, giving their views on the outstill system in connection with the Excise question. The *Pioneer* says "Mr. Caine will find that he will not have a walk over in Parliament." Perhaps not; but Mr. Caine will be in a position to present many hard nuts, which the Government will find very difficult to crack.

THERE is a rumour, says a correspondent at Mirut, that the Bengal Lancers have been warned for duty. It is also rumoured that a large force will be concentrated in Cabul in order to give Russia an idea that the British Government is not altogether asleep. Do canards like these pay in Mirat, we wonder.

THE last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* publishes the Bengal Governmont Resolution on the Administration Report of the Opium Department for 1887-88. The season's cultivation is illustrated by a series of diagrams which show the percentage of cultivation in each Agency, the extent of land irrigated and the average produce per biggah. The area cultivated showed a decrease of 40, 711 biggahs, compared with the preceding year. But, in spite of the decrease in the area cultivated, there was an increase in the quantity of opium produced. In the Benares Agency, it was better than has been reported for years. These results were due to climatic influence, the weather being favourable at the time of lancing and collecting the juice. The Lieutenant Governor congratulates the Department on its success in extending the system of limiting the area of cultivation, and selecting most conveniently situated lands and experienced and successful cultivators. Unremunerative tracts were abandoned, and advances refused to bad cultivator in bad villages, and the results have been very satisfactory.

SATURDAY, 2ND MARCH.

ISHAK KHAN's faction is apparently not altogether stamped out in the Afghan army, for an Afghan correspondent states that one Ghulam Haider, Colonel of one of the Herati Regiments, has been detected in treasonable correspondence with Ishak Khan, and sent under an Usbeg escort to Cabul. A letter addressed by him to Ishak Khan is said to have been taken from a messenger at Daulatabad near Balkh, on the way to Bokhara.

THE Government of Bengal has sanctioned a proposal, made by the Board of Revenue, to abolish outstills in the Districts of 24 Pergunnahs, and the Serampore Sub-Division of Hughly, and to substitute for them shops for the sale of liquor, issued from the Central distilleries. "The object of the change, says the *Englishman*, "is to protect the Municipal area from the extensive smuggling of liquor by which the revenue has been seriously affected since the introduction of outstill into the area in question."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will probably pay a visit to Chittagong in April.

THE 11th of March has been fixed as the last date up to which important corrections will be received for the forthcoming Budget.

IT is satisfactory to learn that Sir James Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is doing all he can, under the present state of the law, to relax the rigours of the obnoxious Arms Act.

THE Corporation of the City of London have, in connection with the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition, presented medals to the Maharajah of Cuch Behar, the Maharani Surnomoye, and the Nawbab Ahsanulla of Dacca.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg correspondent, one of the most interesting sights now to be seen in St. Petersburg is an ice palace built exactly on the lines of that erected by the Empress Catherine in 1740. The palace contains bed, furniture, ornaments, stoves *etc.*, all made of ice. Outside the palace are cannon, statues, and various other forms of ornamentation. At night the structure is particularly striking, as it is illuminated by the electric light. The ice on the canals on the Neva is very good this year, and there is more skating than usual.

Apropos of the Poet Laureate, the story is going the round that Mr. Alfred Austin is to be the next Laureate, if he should survive Lord Tennyson. Mr. Browning, Mr. Swinburne, and Mr. Morris are neither of them exactly courtiers, but now that Mr. Swinburne has changed perhaps he may see his way to become the Psalmist of the Prince of Wales.

WE regret to hear of the death of Sir Katab Ali Khan, G. C. S. I, Nawab of Rampur. His Highness had been in a hopeless state for some time past, and indeed from the time of his installation has never been able to take any part in the public business of the State which has been carried on entirely by the Council of Regency. Though his rule has been so short, the Nawab was by no means a young man, having only succeeded to the title when he was well past fifty. He leaves two sons, the one a boy of ten or eleven, the other two or three years younger.

THE total number of deaths in Calcutta registered during the week ending 23rd February was 210, against 196 and 227 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 9. There were 26 deaths from cholera, against 22, and 22 in the two preceding weeks. The number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 51 and 20 respectively against 38 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·2 per mile per annum against 26·5, the mean of the last five years.

THE last two Bengal students deputed to Cirencester are returning to India. One of these, Babu Devendra Nath Mukarji, has earned the diploma of membership of the College, and the other Babu Dwijadas Datta, the certificate of Associate.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).
(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A., F.R.A S., F. R. S.E., on *Monday*, the *4th March* at 4 P. M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Weber's Transformation and Caucby's Integrals of Lagrange's Equations.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukeerjee, M. A. F. R. A. S., F. R S. E., on *Friday* the *8th March* at 3 P. M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Illustrations of the Equations of Motion.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

March 2nd, 1889

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1889.

THE LOGIC OF THE PATWARI BILL.

IT is quite a matter of toss up, whether we should take the professions of Government for the good of the public to be earnest or only put forth to serve some undisclosed purpose or other. They are so dubious that the one would be as reasonable a guess as the other. For instance, the Government profession of sympathy for the people labouring under the heavy weight of the Salt Tax might at the time have been as consistently supposed to be real as fictitious. On the face of it none could dare to question the *bona fide* of the Government, and there was no reason for it. A civilised and liberal Government may well feel for the people without being questioned about its motives, and the proof of sacrificing revenue was of itself sufficient to show that there was no *arrier penses* in the matter. When we objected to the reduction of the Salt Tax, we never for a moment dreamt of any ill motive on the part of the Government; we thought only the Government was mistaken, in sacrificing a revenue which was the least oppressive; but circumstances now show that the motive was elsewhere than in the well-being of the people. For party purposes the Ministers of the day felt bound to remit the Cotton Duty, and to keep up appearances the thing was done with an amount of astuteness which took in most people. The first act of the drama was the resolution of the House of Commons that the Cotton Duty should go as soon as the finances of India could admit of the sacrifice. The next act needed the exhibition of an Indian financial surplus, and, *presto*, the contribution of the British Government for the services of the Indian troops in Abyssinia was ready at hand. True, the contribution was fixed at 50 lakhs a year, and that by itself would not produce a surplus, in as much as the surrender of the Cotton duty would amount to a million and a quarter. Hence for the purpose of creating a surplus, the whole sum of 2¼ millions was credited in one year. It may be urged that no prudent financier would take credit of 5 years' income in one year. This would be exactly what young spendthrifts do, when they first inherit a fortune, but there could be no objection to the measure as our Government had to enact the part of a spendthrift for the purpose they had in hand. Now, the surplus they wanted was a million and a quarter, to cover the deficit of the remission of the Cotton Duty, but the anticipatory income from the British Government subsidy amounted to 2½ millions, and the account could not be squared. It was felt, moreover, that the dictation of Lancashire was on the face of it such as would throw disgrace upon any Government. And the third Act was got up to supply the desideratum. To some publicists the Salt duty was looked upon with disfavor, and if it could be reduced, it would go a long way towards hiding the subserviency of Government to Manchester millowners. Therefore a part of the supposed surplus was voted away for the reduction of the duty on Salt. Then there was a Patwari tax which was not defencible on any principle of policy or justice. Two or three other minor imposts were also obnoxious, and it was felt that it would be a good stroke of policy to knock them all on the head, as much to cover the alleged surplus, as to hoodwink the public with reference to the Cotton duty. It would seem also that the remission with regard to the other articles was never intended to be permanent. Certain it is that the most important remission—that in regard to Salt duty—was set aside within a very short space of time without showing the smallest consideration for the arguments which had been formerly used to justify reduction. In fact, in this as in other cases of Government taxation, arguments appear to be as dust and cinders, useful only for furbishing up of arms for legislative tournament, but substantially worthless as the dust on the shoes of the wayfarer. It may be said that this was not a pre-conceived arrangement, but the result of unforeseen events. That money was required for defensive works of the North-West frontier, which could not be put off and therefore there was no preconceived purpose; but in that case the people of India would naturally ask, why was it that the Salt tax, which was alleged to be the cause of death of millions who were to content themselves with their poverty-striken meals without salt and thereby expose themselves to the ravages of cholera and other diseases, was enhanced and the Cotton Duty, which did not at all touch the people of this country let alone? But need we point out the reason? It lay in the millowners of Lancashire being the masters of the situation by their votes in the House of Commons, whereas the miserable Indians had no votes whatever to dream of. If this be not the right reason for the favor shown for the bloated manufacturers, we should be glad to know what is. For our part we have a notion that no Viceroy and Council would find their offices worth six months' purchase if they ever dreamt of reimposing the Cotton Duty. They would sooner suggest a deduction from Her Majesty's privy purse than think of exciting the ire of the cotton-lords.

The eloquence with which the cause of free-trade was advocated by our legislatures here and in England was the most exquisite of its kind. It made many a staunch protectionist waver in his resolve, and the rhetoric which set-forth the injustice of Her Majesty taxing one part of her dominion for the relief of her subjects in another part, was indeed very telling. It was really unjust to make Lancashire men pay a duty for an article which was left free in another part of her Majesty's dominion; but awkwardly enough this argument was placed to great disadvantage when the Cotton Duty was taken off for the benefit of the West of England, but the duty on manufactured silver ware was rigorously enforced to the grievous disadvantage of Northern India. Even such a liberal Minister as Mr. Gladstone could not think of doing anything that would in any way affect the profits of the silversmiths of England. Three years ago Lord Randolph Churchill, in his Budget speech, mooted three sources from which increased taxation could be derived to provide for the frontier defences. The first was an extension of the License tax, bringing it to bear upon official income. This was the idea of Sir John Strachey, who in 1879 went the length of framing a bill for the purpose; but even the support of Lord Lytton could not save it from being rejected. Sir Auckland Colvin, when the turn came for him to provide the wherewithal, thought of the extension of the Income Tax and that "odious impost" as some legislators called it, was accordingly adopted. Of course the people affected by it were mostly Indians. This was the second source. The third one was the enhancement of the Salt duty. This too concerns the people of India. The second and the third schemes together yielded much more than the amount remitted in regard to cotton. The latest scheme for raising the wind is the imposition of a Patwari cess. It is the counterpart of the Patwari tax which was given up along with the Cotton Duty. Then the remission benefited the landlords, and now we have to deal with the ryots. We have already in our last issue given extracts from the speeches in Council to show the bearings of the case; but we cannot forbear to notice some of the arguments which Mr. Quinton, the mover of the bill, put forth in its defence. One argument in favor of the opposition is that in most cases it would involve the necessity of a double tax for the same purpose, and Mr. Quinton very adroitly met it, by saying that the total of the tax per head would be very small—only about 12 annas,—and therefore we should not be squeamish about it. In the case of the Salt Tax, however, the rate per head was barely 3 annas, but when it had to be given up the legislators were greatly moved to deplore the woes and sufferings of the men who had to pay that sum. Now four times that sum is to be treated as so small that it is not worth our while to take note of. The Honorable member in charge has not found it possible to deny that there would be a double charge, and the question we have to face is, that the sum being small should men be subjected to that which is unjust? In taxation as in most other matters, sentiment has an overpowering effect, and invidious differences, however slight, go a long way in creating a revolt in men's minds. Were a Maharaja made to pay a single pie above the amount due from him for Income tax, he would resent the imposition as gravely as a poor man does over his annas and rupees. Nor is the human code of morality at all tolerant of such inequality. We need say nothing about the propriety of overlooking so insignificant a sum as 12 annas, and mightily protesting against 2 annas and a half. No wonder that with such specimen of Indian morality before him Sir George Campbell denounced the salt tax as "a political dishonesty."

Another specimen of statesmanship that we owe to Mr. Quinton is that, because the abolition of the Patwari Cess in 1882 failed to relieve the ryot for whose relief it was specially intended, justice should now be done by making the said ryots specially subject to a new impost. We have then a sample of logic, that in as much as the Patwari establishment does great service to the estate in connection with sanitation, statistics and other general matters of Government the ryots should pay. We are told that "now-a-days much more is required from the patwari than formerly; that he supplies for the information of the local Government and the Government of India and the Secretary of State and Parliament statistics in numerous agricultural matters, and that without these establishments they would have to be procured by paid agency, and, of course unless the statistics are correct, they are apt to do more mischief than good." Admitting to the full extent the value of correct statistics, one should be disposed to think, that it is the Government as the representative of the people at large which should pay, and that should this payment necessitate additional taxation, it should be a general tax on the community at large which benefit by the statistics, and not the ryots of Oudh alone.

There is yet another argument. The landholders of Oudh had formerly had absolute unrestricted power of enhancing rents, and this has since been curtailed by the new rent-law of the North-West. Therefore the ryots should now submit to an extra cess. It is to be supposed therefore that enhancement of rent by landholders is a grievous oppression, but if the enhancement be drawn by the Government from the ryot direct it ceases to be hurtful. It is the life blood of the ryot when money goes out of his pocket to the landholder, but it is a mere bagatelle of no weight when the public tax is drawn from the same ryot. The groundlings should feel thankful to be allowed the opportunity of contributing to the cause of statistical science, under some sort or other of sunset law. It might seem reasonable that the said groundlings and their landholders should have had an opportunity of giving an expression to their ideas on the subject, but that they have had none at all. Mr. Quinton is "bound to believe" that when the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces recorded his approval of the bill, he must have consulted the ablest revenue officers under him. But this is a matter of faith only; there is nothing before the Council in the way of reports, minutes and opinions to show that the principle of the bill has been approved by those who are best able to judge about it. As for the people who represent the "microscopic minority" of Lord Dufferin, as regards the Talukdars Association of Oudh, they have no opinion at all. They think it would be

ill-breeding on their part to open their mouths after their Lieutenant Governor has had his say. For appearance's sake the Taluqdar member in the Council. should have said something, even if it were to sing an eulogium on the supreme wisdom displayed in the Patwari bill; but he did not feel it worth his while to attend the meeting of the Council. We dare say that on the next occasion, when the bill comes before the Council to be passed, he will take the trouble to attend, to make his reverence to the Viceroy and bow his head in support of the bill.

LORD CROSS ON INDAN AFFAIRS.

AT the annual dinner of the Oldham Chamber of Commerce, Viscount Cross, the Secretary of State for India, was one of the speakers. An Indian Minister addressing a body of British merchants, naturally felt called upon to say something about the foreign trade of this country and matters connected therewith. Lord Cross drew the attention of his hearers to the enormous development in the wheat trade of India. His lordship pointed out that up to 1873 there was a heavy duty on all exported wheat, which naturally checked the growth of the trade. Lord Northbrook, who entertained sound views on all questions of fiscal policy, clearly saw the mischief which the export duty on wheat was causing to the country. One of the first acts of His lordship as Viceroy was to remit that obnoxious day, a measure the wisdom of which has been fully justified by its fruits. The result of taking off the export duty on wheat has proved highly beneficial to India. In the four years following the remission, the average annual exports rose to 137,000 tons. Then, the extension of railways has given a great impetus to the development of the Indian wheat trade in recent years. Lord Cross dwelt eloquently upon the incalculable benefits which railways have conferred on India. His Lordship declared that he was as anxious as any one that the railways in India should be vastly extended. He said.—"They must not judge whether the railways paid by the amount of return they got for their capital or the money they had expended. There was a much greater benefit than that. The railways were opening out the country which meant a good return in the future, since it would increase the growth of wheat and cotton, as the regions of cultivation would be put in more direct communication with the ports, and the cultivators brought into direct communication with the merchant. By the opening out of railways the general aspect of the country was changed. There were benefits to be derived from the increase in the mileage of railways which were not represented by the incomes from the railways." We fully agree with Lord Cross in thinking that railways have done immense good to the country; but at same time we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Indian tax-payer has had to pay dearly for them. The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways, which sat during the Session of 1884, in their report, have shown that up to the end of the previous year the Indian railways cost the general revenues not less than 70 crores of Rupees, and during the last few years about 10 crores have been added to them. Experience has conclusively proved that most of the Indian lines do not pay their way. This being the case the Government cannot be too cautious in the matter of railway construction. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that if Indian railways were the sound and profitable investments they are so often represented to be British capitalists would gladly come forward and undertake their construction without a guarantee from Government. But Sir Evelyn Baring's private enterprise policy which was announced with a flourish of trumpets seven years ago, has, as we had anticipated, turned out a downright failure. No British capitalist is inclined to venture a single farthing in Indian railways without a guarantee from Government—a fact which speaks more eloquently of the financial aspect of the case than volumes of declamation would do. Lord Cross expressed a hope that all who were able to help him would do so as far as they could by coming forward with as much capital as they could let out. Time alone can show that whether this hope will be realized. Lord Cross announced that if British capitalists undertook the construction of Indian railways, he would be able to meet them on equable terms. Of course, the offer of a liberal guarantee from the public revenues would stimulate private enterprise in this direction. But the India Office should carefully protect the interests of the tax-payer. Sir George Campbell has pertinently observed that there is greater danger of the India Office yielding to the pressure brought to bear upon them by influential syndicates formed in England to promote railway construction in India. But in view of the embarrassed condition of the Indian finances, the Secretary of State and his Council cannot be too cautious in dealing with new railway projects.

We have said above that in the first four years after the duty on wheat was removed, the amount exported rose from 17,000 to 137,000 tons. The growth has been more rapid since that time, the average for the last five years being 536,000 tons. The total importation of wheat into the United Kingdom is about 4 millions tons, nearly half of which is supplied by the United States: India comes next, though its exports amount to a little over half a million tons. Lord Cross was perfectly right in saying that it would be of the greatest possible advantage if the English people should get their wheat as largely as they could from the other parts of the Empire rather than from foreign countries; and that with this object it is most desirable that the wheat trade and wheat growing should be encouraged in India. So far there can be no room for any difference of opinion. Lord Cross publicly protested against the system of dirt which at present discredits Indian wheat in foreign markets. His Lordship remarked:—"When cotton originally came from India it came in a very filthy state, but by degrees it had come to be much cleaner. In the case of wheat he was very sorry to say it was in its aboriginal state, for it was dirty, in fact so dirty that people who had to grind it had to get special machinery in order to do so. That was a piece of great folly. What could be the use to any wise man of importing, as they had to do at an enormous expense, an enormous quantity of dirt from India, which had to be sifted out here? That was perfect folly to any business-man's mind. When he himself came to sift out the matter, he wrote to the Governments of Bombay and Madras saying he was struck with the amount of dirt in their cotton which came from India. Why they should pay freight on all this dirt was a thing he could not understand, but he was told eventually that Indian wheat had a specific standard of dirt which amounted to 4 per cent. of the bulk, while in American wheat the amount of dirt, according to that standard was only 2 per cent. That was indeed a very hard thing. He had heard of a case in which the wheat was imported to this country clean, and then mixed with dirt to bring it down to the specific standard. He objected to the state of the wheat as imported now, and he had set his face towards putting matters straight. He wanted the English Chambers of Commerce to say, with reference to this dirty wheat, that it was not a thing which ought to go on, and he had circulated a report on the subject, which had been prepared by Mr. McDougall, among the Chambers of Commerce in the country." It must not be forgotten that for the continuance of the system which Lord Cross so strongly and justly condemned the English merchants are chiefly responsible. The Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce publicly stated a short while ago that the London Chamber had positively refused to recognise a lower rate of refraction than 4 per cent, which is at least 2 per cent. higher than it need be. If Lord Cross could persuade the London merchants to pay for clean wheat, he would render a valuable service to India. So long as English buyers refuse to pay for clean wheat, the present system must continue. A good deal is said about the conservatism of Indian ryots, but experience has demonstrated their readiness to adopt any change which is proved to be really advantageous to them.

Lord Cross also referred to the Indian cotton trade. He said that 13 million acres were under cotton and there were ninety mills manufacturing cotton goods. He also pointed out that the cotton grown in India was mostly used in the country. In speaking of the cotton industry of India, Lord Cross alluded to two matters of very great importance. He thus referred to the demand for the extension of the English Factory Acts to this country:—"There had been a cry in Lancashire that the Factory Acts did not apply to India as they did to England. The Factory Acts were not passed to affect one industry against another, but for sanitary considerations." This reference, it will be seen, was perfectly colourless. Lord Cross carefully avoided committing himself publicly one way or the other. But the tenor of his remarks indicates that he has pledged himself to a modification of the Indian Factory Acts. Of course, the commercial philanthropists of Lancashire ask for the extension of the English Factory Act to this country, simply for the good of the Indian mill-hand. The cry of philanthropy is so taking that it is calculated to mislead many good men who are not fully acquainted with the facts of the case. It must, however, be borne in mind that in demanding the extension of the English Factory Acts to India, the cotton lords of Lancashire have been prompted by anything but disinterested motives. The anxiety shown by these pretended philanthropists for the welfare of the factory operatives in this country will not impose on any one who knows of the conditions of factory labour in India. The Indian people, said Lord Cross, wanted the import duties reimposed, but his lordship opined that he would be a bold man who would propose such a measure. This is no doubt perfectly true. No ministry in England, whether Conservative, Liberal or Radical, would venture to propose the re-imposition of the Cotton duties, as such a proposal is sure to cost it the Lancashire vote. But these duties should never have been remitted if India had been governed in the interest of its people. The repeal of the import duties has permanently crippled the finances of India. The Salt tax which Lord Ripon lowered has been enhanced, the Patwari cess which he abolished is about to be revived; but there is no hope for the re-imposition of the import duties, which concern the interests of British merchants and manufacturers, who are influential enough to make themselves heard.

SANITATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has recorded a Resolution on the important subject of sanitation. The subject is divided under the following four heads:—(1) sanitary reform in municipalities; (2) sanitary reform in local areas; (3) the nature of the control and agency to be established and the individuals of whom such agency should be composed; (4) provision of funds. As regards the first point, we are told that active measures have been taken during the past year to provide some of the largest cities in the United Provinces with a proper system of water-works and drainage, and for this purpose the services of a specially selected engineer have been placed at the disposal of Municipalities. The engineer has already submitted a plan for the water-supply of Agra, and it is expected that he will shortly furnish the necessary scheme for supplying the Municipality of Allahabad with pure water. The question of improving the sanitary condition of Benares is also under the consideration of the Engineer. Well does the Lieutenant-Governor say that there is probably no town in Upper India which is in a more filthy state than the sacred city of the Hindus, which is resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of India. Benares, indeed urgently requires an efficient system of water-supply and drainage. In Lucknow experiments have for some time been going on to see whether a water-supply cannot be obtained by means of artesian wells. We hope that these experiments will be attended with better success than those which were conducted at Agra for a similar purpose and which cost the rate-payers of that city a very large sum of money that might have been spent on a more useful work.

Sir Auckland Colvin, we are glad to see, fully realizes the difficulties of promoting sanitary reform in rural areas. His Honor observes:—"The great difficulty of sanitation in India will

for a long time, be found in the fact that its population is spread for the greater part over tens of thousands of small villages, many of them composed of houses and huts in too close proximity to one another, built on insalubrious sites surrounded by decaying matter of every description, and frequently unprovided with a pure and unpolluted supply of potable water; while the habits of the people are, on the one hand, opposed to laws of sanitary conservancy, and on the other any attempt to co-erce them into sanitary observance of such laws is in the highest degree surrounded by difficulties, owing to the enormous areas and population concerned, the countless small centres in which it is congregated, the comparatively small agency which could be employed in introducing reforms, and the danger, or it might be said the certainty, of the subordinate staff of such agency abusing the authority given them, and exercising it for their own pecuniary profit." There is doubtless much force in these observations; but the *real* difficulty is the extreme poverty of the great bulk of the population. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that no real or permanent sanitary improvement could be looked for in India unless the material condition of the masses had been so far improved as to enable them to live better and to wear suitable clothing according to the seasons; that it was idle to pretend that they persisted in their present unhealthy practices merely from habit; and that until the people could provide themselves with wholesome food and suitable clothing, it would be sheer waste of time and energy to insist on the removal of their insanitary surroundings or their pernicious habits. The Government of the United Provinces, it appears, issued a circular letter to the Sanitary Commissioner and all district officers asking, whether, in their opinion, it would be practicable to issue rules in the spirit of the instructions given by the Government of India. Replies to this circular which have been received show that District Officers, as a rule, recognize the magnitude and the danger of the task suggested to them and apprehend that great loss would arise from the introduction of the machinery required for ensuring some degree of sanitary conservancy in rural areas than the dangers at present existing from the prevalence of sanitary neglect. The remedy would, indeed, be worse than the disease, and this consideration should moderate the zeal of the Government of India for promoting sanitary reform in rural areas. As regards the third point, Sir Auckland Colvin will give effect to the suggestion of the Government of India for creating a provincial sanitary Board. His Honor, however, is quite right in holding that in this matter it would be prudent to proceed tentative and to delay the assignment of actual executively functions to the Board such as are contemplated by the Government of India.

Now comes the most important point—the provision of funds. Sir Auckland Colvin points out that District and Local Boards in his satrapy have no power to impose taxation or borrow moneys, and that even if they had the power to borrow, they have no security to offer for loans. Sir Auckland Colvin remarks with perfect justice that not the least of the difficulties surrounding the scheme will be found in this direction; that there is no possibility of district bodies being able to raise money for sanitary purposes so far as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are concerned and that the retrenchment of the incomes formerly enjoyed by the Local Governments will make it impossible for them to make any allotments for sanitary improvements. These incomes have indeed, been so much cut down as to render it obligatory on Provincial Governments to devote such funds as may be left at their disposal by the Government of India mainly to those objects which are of the first necessity and which are essential to the working of the ordinary mechanism of the Government. Sir Auckland Colvin, however, assures us that so far as may be practicable, he will endeavour to make such provision of funds from time to time as shall ensure progress being made in the directions indicated by the Sanitary Board. After what has been said above it will be easily seen that the Resolution under notice does not hold out much prospect for the introduction of sanitary reforms in the United Provinces.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN BENGAL.

It may be interesting to note the official account of the economic condition of the people of Bengal. However different our estimate of the province may be from that of the official reporter it is but right that our readers should view the question from the official standpoint. We learn from the last Administration Report that the past year was for the most part one of comparative prosperity. In the Burdwan Division, although the weather was unfavourable to agricultural operations, and the rainfall less than usual and unequally distributed, the abundant harvest of previous years effectually obviated any deficiency in the crops, and the Commissioner reports that there was a consensus of opinion among the district officers that the material condition of the people is improving, as manifested by a better style of living and increased expenditure on litigation, marriages and other religious or social ceremonies, and that there is no such thing as absolute poverty or want of food or clothing even among the poorest classes. In the Presidency Division the rainfall generally was deficient, but it fell opportunely. The prices of food were lower than for some years past, the labour market maintained a high rate of wages, and, generally speaking, the year was one of prosperity to all classes. As regards the agricultural community, it is stated that the upper class of tenants holding their lands directly from the zemindars are in easy and independent circumstances, and that the class of under-tenants, though paying comparatively high rates of rent, are still able, with ordinary care and thrift, to provide themselves with a sufficiency of food and other necessaries. In regard to the labouring classes, it appears that the demand for agricultural labour is, on the whole, equal to and in some seasons more than equal to the local supply. Village artisans as a body are as well off as those who cultivate their own lands; but there are cases of poverty among them, as in the weaver class, seldom to be met with among cultivators. The only help for these people is in factories either in place of, or supplementary to, their home manufactures. In Moorshedabad, it is proposed to hold an exhibition in the coming cold weather with the object of stimulating and, if possible, reviving in some measure the old indigenous arts and manufactures, which it is said are losing all distinctive excellence. In the Rajshahye Division the rainfall was more abundant than usual, and was on the whole well distributed and favourable to agriculture. Compared with the average of the five preceding years, food was cheaper everywhere, while wages continued to maintain a high standard. The Commissioner considers that the condition of the agricultural classes, who comprise the bulk of the population, is prosperous and progressive. Rents are generally light, land abundant, and work easily procurable. It is undoubtedly the case that in this Division there is no normal insufficiency of food among any class. The Commissioner writes:—"The Railway has given an outlet to the produce of the fields, and has cheapened all articles of convenience, comfort and luxury. In their clothing, utensils and general surroundings, the people of the present generation are much better off than their forefathers. I may, however, add that there is not much thrift among them, their profits being too often expended in expensive marriages and other ceremonies. There is no margin left to fall back on in the event of distress.

Reports continue very favourable from the Dacca Division. It is noted by the Commissioner that rice is sold cheaper in Dacca and Furreedpore than in the two great rice-growing districts of Backergunge and Mymensingh. This is a remarkable evidence of the facilities now afforded for communication, and of the manner in which the trade of the country is opening up. It is but a few years ago that it was reported that in a season of bumper harvest the crops were left in many places to ripen and wither on the ground, while the peasants were left lamenting at the cheapness of grain. The tendency now is towards a general equalisation of prices. In December 1867, when there was a favourable harvest, the average price of common rice in Mymensingh was 32 seers and in Buckergunge 42 seers. The price in Calcutta at that time was between 24 and 30 seers per rupee. Twenty years later, in December 1887, when there was also a favourable harvest, the average price in Mymensingh was 21 seers 1 chittack and in Backergunge 24 seers 1 chittack. In Calcutta the average price of rice of the same quality was 20 seers and 8 chittacks. Nothing could show more decisively than those figures the effect which has been produced by the development of trade, and the great increase of wealth which in consequence must have poured into the producing districts. The wages of skilled labour remained unchanged, but there was a slight decrease in Dacca and an increase in Furreedpore and Mymensingh in the wages of unskilled labour. In Goalundo unskilled labour was exceptionally dear on account of the removal of the railway terminus and the sub-divisional head-quarters. There is nothing to add to what has been said in previous years as to the material condition of the people. The agriculturists continue to be prosperous and the artizans also are said to be well-to-do. The number of landless labourers is small, and a road cannot be made or a tank excavated without the aid of foreign labourers.

Harvests from Chittagong were reported as decidedly above the average, the price of rice generally lower than in the previous year, and the condition of the people improved. The year was remarkable for the small rainfall throughout the Division. As, however, the rain was well distributed everywhere, and it is on the happy distribution of rain that the crops are dependent much more than on the aggregate quantity of rainfall, the harvest of the Division, both rice and jute, betel and cocoanuts were excellent and decidedly above the average. The yield of cotton in the Hill Tracts was the best which had been obtained for many years, and the hill-men profited much by its sale. The difference of price between the neighbouring districts of Chittagong and Noakholly is said to be due only to want of proper communication. The wages of labour are usually high in this Division, unskilled labour fetching from four to eight annas a day. The year was marked generally by prosperity and further improvement in the condition of the people. In most districts of the Patna Division the harvest was fairly good, though the rainfall was less than usual and unequally distributed. The labourers in this Division are paid mostly in grain; consequently their wages do not alter like money. There is nothing special to report on the material condition of the people in this Division during the year under review. In the Bhagulpore Divison the crops were generally below the average, but owing to a succession of good crops in previous years there was no check to the material improvement of the people. Wages of labour continued pretty much the same as in the previous year.

In the Pooree district of the Orissa Division there was a complete failure of crops in some places, but the price of rice fell and little distress was felt, while in the rest of the division the harvest was not below the average Not only was the rainfall deficient and untimely, but destruction was caused in some quarters by the rivers, which are insufficiently protected, breaking through or topping their embankments and flooding the surrounding country. The material condition of the people was generally good throughout the Division, except in those portions or the Pooree district where the failure of the rice crops caused some distress among the labouring classes. It was at one time thought that it would be necessary to open relief works; but later enquiries showed that, though the failure in limited areas had not been exaggerated, the corps from neighbouring places were sufficient to keep the markets supplied with grain at moderate prices, and the demand for labour was always enough to provide even the poorest, classes with purchasing power for their immediate wants. Though the crops in general were poor in the Chota Nagpore Division, want was nowhere felt except in the Hazaribagh and Manbhum dis-

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tricts. The rainfall during 1887-88 was unevenly distributed, and in portions of the Hazaribag and Manbhum districts was insufficient. In consequence, the harvest as a whole was poor. The rice crop was a partial failure throughout the Division. In Manbhum the *bhadoi*, especially Indian-corn, was good, and in Singbhum it was fair. The outturn of all other crops was every where deficient. Sugarcane is said to have done exceedingly well both in Hazaribag and Manbhum There has been no change in the wages of labour in Hazaribag and Lohardugga. In Singbhum labour is said to be rising in price, and in Manbhum there has been a slight increase in the wages of an ordinary cooly.

Cases of real and continued distress on account of scarcity, drought, or inundation are reported in the Provincial Annual Administration Reports. No such cases occurred in Bengal during last year. Some cases of distress were reported to have occurred in Khoorda, in Orissa, during the early months of 1888. No applicants for relief, however, appeared as soon as it was proposed to apply the labour test prescribed in the Famine Code, and Government sanction for opening relief works had to be withdrawn. There were some floods at Magurah in Jessore which did little damage. A few cases of individual distress were reported to have occurred in the northern parts of Tipperah but on enquiry nothing like famine or high prices were apprehended, and labourers could not be got to work on the roads.

This is the official view of the material condition of Bengal. The picture is overdrawn in some places, but we have given it as we have found it in the Administration Report. At the instance of the Government of India a special enquiry was made into the condition of the lower classes in Bengal, with a view to discovering what localities, if any, are, on account of the pressure of population and insufficiency of produce, in need of relief. The general result of this enquiry is that in the greater part of the Lower Provinces the industrious classes find no difficulty in supplying their primary wants, and are, as a rule, well nourished. Their prosperity is greatest in the eastern districts, and gradually diminishes as we carry the survey towards the west.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT is expected that on their way to Simla Lord and Lady Lansdowne will halt at Allahabad for a couple of days.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Jaipur paid a ceremonial visit to the Viceroy at the Government House on Monday last. The visit was returned on the following day. Sir Asman Jah and Nawab Mehdi Ali have also arrived and had lengthy interviews with the Viceroy.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S efforts for developing local Self-Government in Bengal are untiring and deserve every praise. The latest manifestation of His Honor's deep interest in the movement is the order to make over the Monghyr Museum to the local Municipality. The curatorship of this institution will give the Municipality a taste and training for these things.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appoinments on his Personal Staff:—To be Honorary Assistant Surgeons—Assistant Surgeons Dinbundhoo Dutt, Doyal Chunder Shome, M. B. Iyaswamy Pillai, Rao Bahadur, Edward Mckenzie, Dosabhai Pestan, Khan Bahadur, Mookund Lall, Rai Bahadur, Chetan Shah, Khan Bahadur, Mehr Chand. These officers are chosen from Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the North-West, and the Punjab.

THE Investiture ceremony was performed with great *eclat* on Friday last.

MRS. GRUNDY has asked the question—are the Native Commanders of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, *really* Knights like the European Officers of the same ranks or make believe pinch beck imitations—not real gold? The ceremony observed on Friday last showed that the former was not the case. The European gentlemen invested on the occasion were specially *ordained* Knights by the observances of certain peculiar feudal ceremonies, which, according to the theory of the Order convert ordinary men into Knights, and give them the honorific title of Sir. These were, however, withheld from the Indian gentlemen who got the title of Knight Commander. Nor was this singular on the present occasion. At every Investiture from that of the memorable Agra Durbar, the same rule has been observed. It follows as a matter of course that if the ceremony be essential to Knighthood those essentials have been withheld from the Natives. If they be not, they may, to avoid invidious contrasts, be altogether dropped. It has been said that the omission of the ceremony is due to consideration shown to Native prejudice; that there would be considerable difficulty to make some of the Indian chiefs kneel down or take off their jewelled turbans. If so, why at all give European titles to them? As regards the second class officers, there is not a single individual who would for a moment raise the objection about kneeling and the turban. The ancestors of some of them felt highly honoured by being allowed to hold the stirrup irons when a Muhammadan king was mounting his charger. Others felt even more highly honoured when they were allowed to assume the title of *Fidvie Khas* or "select slaves" and for them, to kneel down or to bare the head before Her Majesty's representative on so solemn an occasion would be no hardship whatever. On the whole, however, this is a small matter. We think the omission of the ceremony of the sword would best solve the difficulty, We have already omitted the ceremony of the spur.

WE are glad to learn that the University of Oxford has been pleased to confer on Sir William Hunter the somewhat rare honor of a Mastership of Arts by Decree of Convocation.

THE subscription list of the Burma Ruby mines Company opened on Monday in London, and the rush of those wishing to subscribe is said to have been enormous.

THE Lushai Expedition has not yet done anything particularly great, but better things are predicted of it soon. A forward move is said to be shortly expected.

BABU BRAJENDRA KUMAR SEAL, who has given so much satisfaction as the District and Sessions Judge of Bankura, has been transferred to the more important District of Jessore. Moulvi Abdul Jubbur has been appointed to officiate for the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein who goes on leave for three months.

THE examples of Simla and Poona seem to have some healthy influence on Calcutta, which has after all, made up its mind to have an Arts Society of its own. With Colonel Chatterton as its temporary Secretary, a strong and representative committee has been formed and under its auspices successful Arts exhibitions are expected to be held. A long standing reproach is thus about to be removed from the too materialistic capital of British India.

WE are glad to learn that an important art industry will be well represented in the Paris Exhibition, supposing that political events of Europe allow it to be held. The clay modelling of Krishnagore is unrivalled and Mr. Risley will open a small Ethnological Court in which some fine specimens of the art will be exhibited. They are the handiwork of the well-known modeller Jadunath Pal, who earned so deserved a distinction in the Calcutta International exhibition.

THERE seems to be some chance of locating portions of Secretariat establishments of the Government of India in Calcutta. We are glad to learn from the *Englishman* that enquiry is being made of the various Secretariats going to Simla as to what portion, if any, of their establishments can be so settled. It is however announced that the Finance Department of the Government of India will occupy the old Government House at Simla. The whole office must go, we suppose, in that case, for accommodation at Peterhoff would hardly have been required for a small contingent, to which the emigrants were supposed to have been cut down.

IT has been finally determined that Coorg is to retain its independence as a Province and will not be amalgamated to the Madras Presidency. Decentralization of this description gives an impetus to local affairs which used to be ill understood in the days of Sir George Couper, or else we would not have witnessed the spectacle of the important Province of Oudh being reduced to quite a secondary position by being amalgamated with the North-Western Povinces. With energetic Chief Commissioners these provinces do a great deal more than they could possibly do under Governors or Lieutenant-Governors who may not have sufficient time to devote to remote and out of the way corners. The separation of Assam from the Bengal Government is a case in point and fully justifies the wisdom of the step.

THE Cuttack-Madras Railway scheme is making some little head. We hear Sir Guilford Molesworth and Colonel Smith consider that railway communication between Bezwada and Cuttack can be secured at a moderate cost, including the bridging of the Rivers Kistna and Mahanadi. It is estimated that a line of 50k miles in length would cost 482 lakhs, broad guage, and on the metre guage 397 lakhs.

COMPLETE success has attended so far the running of the new special Fast mail train to Bombay. It does not seem to be however very largely patronised by the travelling public, as only eight first class and two second class passengers availed of the first train. The permanancy of the institution will entirely depend upon the support it receives from the mercantile, corresponding and travelling communities. The *Morning Post*, which sent a 'special' to Naini to meet the first 'special,' observes:—"Calculating the postage at the rate of six annas per letter, it will require 4,000 letters to make up the total of the postal grant of Rs. 1,500. It will thus be seen that, even supposing the number carried by the first train reaches 2,000 by the time it arrives at Bombay, taking into account that the postage on newspapers and packets is much below that for letters, the earnings will fall very far short of the postal grant." At present only through passengers to Bombay are allowed to travel by this train, passengers at the intermediate halting stations being also taken up. We would suggest the removal of this unnecessary restriction. Passengers should also be booked for the intermediate halting stations. This will not in any way interfere with the working of the mail and would at the same time add a little to the income.

THE much talked-of Baloon ascent of Mr. Perceval Spenser at Ballygung on Saturday last, let alone the Parachute descent with "thunder-speed"—was a huge fiasco. An expectant crowd of not less than a million people of all grades of society—including Her Majesty's august representative in the East—bitterly realized the truth of the saying that disappointment is the lot of man, and though the orderly mass patiently waited for a good four hours the feat which secured so great a renown for the aeronaut in Bombay was not even attempted to be performed, for "the gas failed." The money taken at the gate and it was a good figure—was demanded but not returned, nor was there any promise of a free Exhibition. Considering the provocationit is a wonder that the crowd did not carry out the sundry threats that were freely uttered. The crush of vehicles was great—we were going to say almost unprecedented—so much so that the Viceroy himself had to take horse and escape by a bye-path across Bhowanipur as best as His Excellency could. The experiment is to be repeated on Thursday.

A TEMPEST in a tea-pot. The D. L. Examination of the Calcutta University is to take place shortly, and two examiners have had to be appointed. In accordance with the usual practice, the President of the Faculty of Law was called upon to make his nominations. He made them, after an anxious consultation with some of the leading members of the Faculty, who take an interest in these matters, as well as with his junior colleague in the Syndicate. The Registrar, on receiving the nominations, sent round a circular for the opinion of the members of the Syndicate, there being no time left for laying the matter formally before the next meeting of the Syndicate. These nominations, we understand, were 'approved' by *all* the syndics. The junior representative of the Faculty did not write the word 'approved,' but he crossed his name, and the natural conclusion is that he had nothing to say against the nominations made by his senior. It so happens that the junior representative referred to above has resigned his seat in the Syndicate, without assigning any reason for his action. From this circumstance and from the fact that the son of the senior representative is the only candidate for the D. L. examination this year, some of our contemporaries have indulged in remarks which are not warranted by the facts of the case. It ought to be a sufficient answer to any insinuations that may have been made that the examiners appointed this year are Mr. Justice Treveleyan and Mr. Stokoe of the Bar.

SOME further facts regarding the alleged case of death in the hands of the police, which we noticed in our last, have come to our knowledge. Four Mahomedans were playing at what is called 3 cards on a public road, and an attempt was made by the Police to arrest them, but they tried to escape by running away as fast as they could. One of them having been very closely followed by a constable accidently fell on the road and ran heavily against the curbstone, while the constable who was close at his heels in his attempt to overtake the man himself fell down on him. The deceased thereby sustained serious injuries, which according to medical evidence led to his death. Mr. Barnard, the additional Deputy Commissioner, himself enquired into the matter and examined no less than 22 witnesses, whose statements entirely corroboraated the facts as stated above. The only evidence which was in conflict with this version was that of a lad, whose testimony was, however, not worth much, as he was on his own admission at considerable distance from the police, and he did not put in appearance until three days after the occurrence—in spite of the diligent search made by the Police for eye-witnesses, who could throw light on the case. Under these circumstances it was only a melancholy accident; and nothing more. If the Police had been a trifle too officious, we must not forget that the offence is a cognizable one and ought to be put down with a strong hand.

AS announced before the Tank filling nuisance case at Nazir Najib Ullah's Lane has been formally committed to the Sessions. Mr. Marsden agreed with Mr. Garth that the case was pre-eminently fitted to go up to a jury—a special jury it will be in all probability—and refused to dispose of it himself. Although at Mr. Garth's suggestion his Worship declined to forbid the process, as the case was *sub-judice*, he "could not concieve that the Corporation would go on filling the tank with refuse." The Corporation may be actuated with the best of intentions in doing so, and probably thinks that instead of allowing the accumulated garbage to rot indefinitely the better course would be to stop the nuisance as soon as possible by filling in the tank quick and covering it over with earth. The Government Solicitor is also the solicitor for the Corporation. We shall have the spectacle, therefore of the prosecution and the defence being practically in the same hands. We have not heard as to who will be placed in the Dock. The place is too small for our seventy-two city-fathers and their chivalrous and knighted leader. Her Majesty's Judges in the High Court are not likely to give in on points of form and if Admiralty cases cannot go on without the traditional silver oar being brought in, there is little chance of a criminal case being tried in Sessions with an empty Dock.

THE Agra Bank case which excited so much interest in the money dealing community of Calcutta has terminated in a decree against the Bank. It will be in the remembrance of our readers that in August last a cheque for 15,000 was presented at the counter by a firm of Marwari merchants who received no payment on it. It was alleged that the money was duly paid by the Bank, which if not received by the payee must have been taken by somebody else, taking advantage of the carelessness of the payee's Durwan, who was said to have left the counter after presenting the cheque. The payee brought a suit against the Bank in the High Court for recovery of the amount and it was urged on behalf of the defence that it was paid to the plaintiff's durwan or to some one who had profited by his negligence and that the Bank was exonerated from all liability. The Hon'ble Justice Norris, who displayed great ability and penetration at the trial closely cross-examined the witnesses, though both sides were represented by competent Counsel and sifted the evidence with much care, was of a different opinion and decided the case in the plaintiff's favour.

THE Moorshedabad Exhibition was opened on Wednesday by Mr. Smith, the Presidency Commissioner, with great *eclat*. Although it could not equal the Calcutta Exhibition, it is pronounced to be inferior to the district exhibitions held elsewhere. Local exhibits of ivory, silk, and *bidree* form an important feature of the show. The Exhibition is pronounced a grand success by all, and is drawing large numbers of visitors of all classes, 10,000 of whom visited it on the first day. The Nawab of Moorshedabad has taken much interest in it from the beginning. The importance of these periodical local Exhibitions, on however humble a scale, cannot be overestimated. Their influence in encouraging industry and enterprise in these days of general degeneration of art manufacture is great, and district officials and the local gentry should watch and promote their growth with anxious solicitude.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting on Thursday last, when, among other things the following office-bearers were elected for the year:—Sir A. Wilson, Kt., President, the Hon. C. H. Moore, Vice-President, Messrs. W. J. M. McCaw, W. W. Petrie, J. Payn, E. D. Wylie, J. A. Ralli, R. Williamson, and J. W. Stuart, members. Sir Alexander Wilson commands the universal esteem and confidence of the mercantile community of Calcutta and his re-election will give general satisfaction. The annual report of the Chamber is not yet ready.

INDIAN topics excited a shade more than normal interest in Parliament last week, though through Reuter's clumsiness it is impossible to get at the correct facts. It seems that in the House of Commons Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that the returns of the salt consumption in India were being closely watched. Lord Cross, speaking on the same subject in the House of Lords, said that he was convinced that the earliest occasion should be taken to abrogate the increase of the salt tax. Unpalatable as all taxes are, the administration has to choose the least objectionable one and Lord Dufferin's Government displayed considerable wisdom in slightly raising the tax on salt in preference to a fresh impost. If the state of finances admits, and a reduction in taxation could be safely made, we would suggest that instead of reducing the salt-duty, the Income-tax which is pressing so heavily upon the people should be taken away. Replying to a question relative to Mr. Caine's statement Lord Cross said that the policy uniformly inculcated in India was to make repression in drinking and in the use of opium the first object of the excise, the raising of revenue being purely a secondary consideration. We are not quite sure that this policy of benevolence has been uniformly followed, but are thankful to notice that Sir Steuart Bayley's government have given determined indication of more closely adhering to it than ever.

THE omission of any mention of India from the Queen's Speech to Parliament has been made a subject of more than usual adverse comment sufficient to elicit a reply from the ministerial bench. Reuter has not particularly enlightened us as to how matters exactly stood, but probably the reference to the Sikkim embroglio gave rise to the whole thing. Sir John Gorst, replying to remarks regarding the Sikkim question, declared that recent events in Sikkim have been the means of cementing a close friendship with China. We are not very sure of this. All reference to the condition of India was, he said, ignored in Her Majesty's Speech owing to the "present prosperity" there. It was incorrect to say that the Government was unfriendly towards Native aspirations. The policy of Government was to extend to the Natives of India, besides a share in the administration of the country, as far as possible the management of their own affairs." To talk of general prosperity in the face of the recent scarcities in Behar and Orissa, which roused so much generous sympathy of the honored ruler of the province and of the scarcity in Madras, seems to be somewhat out of place. And if the Under-Secretary or his chief really believes in this supposed prosperity, which makes all mention of India or matters Indian unnecessary, St. Stephen might just as well be let into the secret and be no worse for it. In this connection the *Indian Daily News* very pertinently remarks:—

But most marvellous of all is Sir John's statement of reasons for the omission of India from the Queen's speech—"owing to the present prosperity there." It is probably a case where distance lends enchantment to the view. The prosperity is not so obvious on the spot; for we hear from all sides of increasing poverty and distress. There are constant cries of despair as to what people are to do for a living; what they may turn to for a career. There is a demand for technical education as a means of relief from the over-produced clerkly class, and a change from the drudgery of agriculture. The prosperity is not in the people, and there is no plethora in the resources of the Government. Where is the prosperity? That there is potentiality of prosperity may be admitted, without recognising the thing itself. And yet we are told that this state of prosperity is the reason for omitting any reference in a ministerial manifesto to the largest dependency of the Crown. It is not unusual to make the prosperity of the old country or the dependencies matter for congratulation as a justification of the policy of the Government. Sir John was evidently replying to some strictures which Reuter does not indicate.

Plausible explanations like these only excite derison of sensible men. Good intentions of Government were and are never questioned, but they are never given full effect to.

WE are within a measurable distance it seems of a satisfactory solution of the drink question in India. We hear that the Government of India has sent a despatch to the Secretary of State expressing its views on the outstill system in connection with the excise question. Mr. Caine's visit will not have gone for nothing if the evil be even partially remedied. It is time for our friends in England to enlighten the Secretary of State on the question. Various experiments in connection with the liquor traffic will shortly be tried in Bengal. The Board of Revenue has issued some instructions to Collectors regarding the vexed question of the settlements of out-stills and shops for the sale of country liquor for the year 1889-90. Notice is to be given to the abkars at the time of putting up the licenses to auction, that no outstills will be allowed on sites which which may be considered objectionable. Those sites in the districts of Hughli and Howrah which have been condemned are not to be sanctioned, and Collectors are required to be careful in cases where any complaints have been made, or where existing sites are obviously objectionable. The Board also propose to raise the duty per gallon on London proof country spirit to that fixed in March 1887, with such modifications on borders of districts where different rates come into collision as will prevent the trade of one outstill from affecting the trade of another which pays a higher duty. The Board in its circular very rightly lays down that "as a general rule, outsills should not be in bazars, or at the entrance to bazars." They may be made easily accessible to persons requiring liquor, but should not be in such

situations as to obtrude themselves on the attention of the public, or to render persons passing by subject to annoyance from those who drink at the outstills. "No anticipation of loss of revenue from changing the position of an outstill should", it is laid down, "interfere with the policy of removing outstills from objectionable sites." Beyond this, immediate steps are ordered to be taken to raise the duty on country spirit to the maximum, to be reached by three annual increments; careful attention is to be paid to the strength of the liquor retailed; and a minimum price per bottle is to be fixed.

THE much boasted of Pigott, who was expected to work such wonders in the Parnell Commission by testifying to the genuineness of the famous Parnell letters, which criminated the leader of the heroic and determined band of Irish Home Rulers has collapsed without the slightest warning. Pigott did not appear before the Commission on Tuesday and it transpired that on Saturday preceding he paid a visit to Mr. Labouchere and signed a confession that the famous Parnell documents were forgeries. The President of the Commission asked Sir Richard Webster if he knew where he was, but Sir Richard said he was not aware that Pigott was going to absent himself, and was quite ignorant as to his whereabouts. At the request of Sir Charles Russell, a warrant for his arrest was granted. Mr. Shannon, Pigott's solicitor, testified that on Monday he received a letter from Pigott, in which he declared that he only forged two of Mr. Parnell's letters, and that the rest were genuine, and were obtained from Patrick Casey. The Commission has been adjourned in order to enable Sir Richard Webster to consider what course should now be adopted. Mr. Parnell will prosecute Pigott for forgery and perjury. A letter was read before the Commission from Pigott, who is at present in Paris. Advices from Madrid, however, state that a man who is believed to be Pigott has been arrested there, and has since committed suicide. Sir Richard Webster on behalf of the *Times* withdrew the letters, which he regretted had been published. Mr. Parnell then entered the witness-box and swore that the signatures were forgeries. The *Times* fully endorses the regrets expressed by its counsel, Sir Richard Webster. It, however, intimates that it will proceed with the rest of the case. Public opinion has already strongly veered round. Mr. Parnell on rising to address the House on Friday was received with a perfect ovation from the Opposition, the whole of them standing up and cheering him enthusiastically. In his speech he said he felt confident that the English in the near future would affirm the justice of the cause of Ireland, and would perceive that granting her control of her own affairs would be without danger to the Empire. He further said that it was only just for the smaller country to give all required safeguards.

A CAPTAIN SAVED

HOW A MEMBER OF HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE ESCAPED DESTRUCTION—HIS GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

SOME little emotion was occasioned several months ago regarding the experience of a gentleman well known in this city, and at the time was a subject of general conversation. In order to ascertain all the facts bearing upon the matter a representative of this paper was despatched yestarday to interview the gentleman in question, with the following result:—

Captain W. H. Nicholls, formerly in Her Majesty's service, is a man well aevanced in years, who has evidently seen much of the world. Endowed by nature with a strong constitution, he was enabled to endure hardships under which many men would have succumbed. Through all privation and exposure he preserved his constitution unimpaired. Aumber of years ago, however, he began to feel a strange undermining of his life. He noticed that he had less energy than formerly, that his appetite was uncertain and changing, that he was unaccountably weary at certain times and correspondingly energetic at others; that his head pained him, first in front and then at the base of the brain, and that his heart was unusually irregular in its action. All this troubles he attributed to some passing disorder, and gave them little attention, but they seemed to increase in violence continually. To the writer he said:—

"I never for a moment thonght these things amounted to anything serious, and I gave them little, if any, thought; but I felt myself growing weaker all the time, and could in no way account for it."

"Did you take no steps to check these symptoms?"

"Very little. if any. I thought they were only temporary in their nature, and would soon pass away. But they did not pass away, and kept increasing. Finally, one day, after more than a year had passed, I noticep that my feet and ankles were beginning to swell' and that my face under the eyes appeared puffy. This indication increased' until my body being to fill with water, and finally swelled to enormous proportions. I was afflicted with acute rheumatic pains, and was fearful at times that it would attack my heart. I consulted one of most prominent physicians, and he gave me no hope of ever recovering. He said that I might live several months, but my condition was such that nether myself nor any of my family had the slightest hope of my recovery. In this condition a number of months passed by, during which time I had to sit constantly in an easy chair, not being able to lid I should choke to death. The slight pains I had at first experienced increased to most terrible agonies. My thirst was intense, and a good portion of the time I was wholly unconscious. When I did recover my senses, I suffered so severely that my cries could be heard of nearly a mile. No one can have any idea of the agony I endured. I was unable to eat or even swallow fluids. My strength entirely deserted me' and I was so exhausted that I prayed day and night for death. The doctors could not relieve me, and I was left in a condition to die, and that, too, of Lright's disease of the kidneys in its most terrible from. I think I should have died had I not learned of a gentleman who had suffered very much as I had, and I resolved te pursue the same course of treatment which entirely cured him. I accordingly began, and at once felt a change for the better going on in my system. In the course of a week the swelling had gone from my abdomen and diminished all over my body, and diminished all over my body, and I felt like another man. I continued the treatment and am happy to say that I was entirely cured though the wonderful, almost miraculous power of Warner's SAFE Cure, which I consider the most valuable discovery of modern times."

"And you feel apparently well now?"

"Yes, indeed, I am in good health, eat heartily, and both the doctors and my friends are greatly surprised and gratified at my remarkable restoration, after I was virtually in the grave. My daughter, who has been terribly troubled with a pain in her back caused by kidney trouble, has also been cured by means of this same great remedy, and my family and myself have constituted ourselves a kind of missionary far stpplying the poor of our neighbourhood with the remedy which has been so valuable to us."

As the writer wos returning home he reflected upon the statememts of the noble old man with whom he had conversed, and, was impressed, not only with the truth of his assertions, but also wiht the sincerity of all his acts. And he could not but wish that the thousands who are suffering with minor troubles, which become so serious unless taken in time, might know Captain Nicholls' experience and the manner in which he was saved. Aad that is the cause of this article.—*Hamilton (Canada) Spectator.*

The remedy which cured Captain Nicholls can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine and Co., for 32-page illustrated pramphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing Cy a simple Rem dy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the disease incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachetic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhusted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne is furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper dy all chemists, druggists and store-keeprs. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*February* 27, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr T L L Jenkins, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for ten months.

The order of the 18th September, 1888, granting privilege leave for sixteen days to Mr. J Kelleher, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Hughly, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, is cancelled.

Mr T E Coxhead, Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr H Mosley, or until further orders.

Mr T J C Grant, Magistrate and Collector, Furridpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr T E Coxhead, or until further orders.

Mr E B Harris, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Furridpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr T J C Grant, or until further orders.

Mr J Kelleher, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Hughly, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th March next.

The services of Babu Srinath Sen, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Purneah, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government, for employment as Sub-Manager of the Bhugwanpore Khas Teshil Circle of the Jellamutha and Majnamutha Estates, in the District of Midnapore.

Babu Tarinyprasad Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for two months, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 15th January, 1889.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhabuah, Shahabad, is transferred to Hughly, and is posted to the Serampore Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Radhamadhub Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hughly, is transferred to Shahabad, and is appointed to have charge of the Bhabuah Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Mohendranath Gupta, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong, is allowed leave for six days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Krishnakali Mukerjee Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th March, 1889.

Kumar Girindra Narain Deb, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Krishnakali Mukerjee, or until further orders.

Kumar Girindra Narain Deb, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr C R Marindin, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 17th instant, vice Mr R M Waller, on furlough.

Mr C H Vowell, Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 22nd instant, vice Mr J A Hopkins, on deputation.

Mr C J O'Donnell Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 22nd instant, vice Mr C H Vowell.

Babu Sarodaprasad Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Murshidabad, and is appointed to have charge of the Jungypore Sub-Division of that District.

Mr F H McLaughlin, District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Hughly.

Babu Brojendro Kumar Seal, District and Sessions Judge, Bankura, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Jessore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr F H McLaughlin, or until further orders.

Mr G W Place, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Bankura, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Brojendro Kumar Seal, or until further orders.

Mr D J Macpherson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for seventeen months and twenty-four days, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th May, 1889.

Mr J White, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without pay up to the 15th November, 1889, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 5th February 1887.

The Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein, CIE, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avil himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Bidhu Bhusan Bannerji, B. L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Fatikchari and Hathazari for one year.

Babu Sarat Chunder Pal, B. L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Patiya and Anwara for one year.

Mr. W. Maude, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sitamurchi, Mozufferpore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences menaioned in section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Bipin Bihari De, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Rajshaye, to be ordinarily stationed at Sibgunge, during the absence on leave, of Babu Hari Narain Roy, or until further orders.

Babu Latu Bihari Bose, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Sibgunge, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Umesh Chunder Sen, or until further orders.

The undermentfoned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Benches at Palong, Bhanga, Mukshudpore and Bausna, in the District of Furridpore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

For the Palong Bench. Babu Rashik Chuuder Sen, Dakhina Kumar Ganguli, Girsh Chunder Chuckerbutty, Lakhi Chunder Roy, and Kally Prosunno Roy.

For the Bhanga Bench, Moulvi Abdur Rashid, Babus Sarat Chunder Chowdhry, Jadub Chunder Ganguli, Dugra Churan Das, and Behari Lal Ghose.

For the Muksudpore Bench, Moulvi Adiluddin, and Babu Mon Mohun Guha.

For the Bhusna Bench, Moulvi Abdul Rahim, Babu Durga Churn Sarkar, Babu Mohim Chunder Dey, Moulvi Abdul Ghani, Babu Krishna Nath Naya Punchanon Bhuttacharjya, Babu Purna Chuuder Roy, and Babu Hara Chunder Bose.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Srinuggur, iu the District of Dacca, and are vested with powers of a Magistrate of the third class— Babu Kally Nath Bose, Moulvi Farhatuddin Ahmed, Babu Janoki Nath Roy, Babu Harendra Lal Roy, and Babu Sri Nath Roy.

Babu Nirmal Chunder Sinha, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Chittagong, to be ordinarila stationed at Patiya during the absence on leave, of Babu Sris Cunder Bhuttacharji, or until further orders.

Babu Phani Bhusan Mukerji, B. L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Patuakholly, for one year.

Mr. T. W. Richardson, Assistant Magistrate aud Collector, Goalundo, Furridpore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. T. W. Richardson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Goalundo, Furridpore, is appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under His Honor's control.

Babu Sriram Moitra, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Mynagori, Julpigori, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Parbutty Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjiling, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge, Small Cause Court Judge and Munsiff.

Moulvi Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate, Gya, is vested with the powers under section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The order of the 18 January, 1889, granting to Babu Indra Narain Roy, substantive pro tem pore Munsiff of Netrokona, in the District of Moymensingh, leave for fifteen days under section 16 of the Civil Leave Code, is cancelled.

Mr. W. B. Brown Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rampore Hat, Birbhum, is appointed to act as Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Shambhu Chunder Nag, Munsiff of Suri, in the District of Birbhum, is allowed leave for sixteen days, viz., fifteen days under section 73 rule 3, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining one day under section 73, rule 1 of the same Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Sris Chunder Bhuttacharji, Second Munsiff of Patiya, in the District of Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect frem the 8th March, 1889, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

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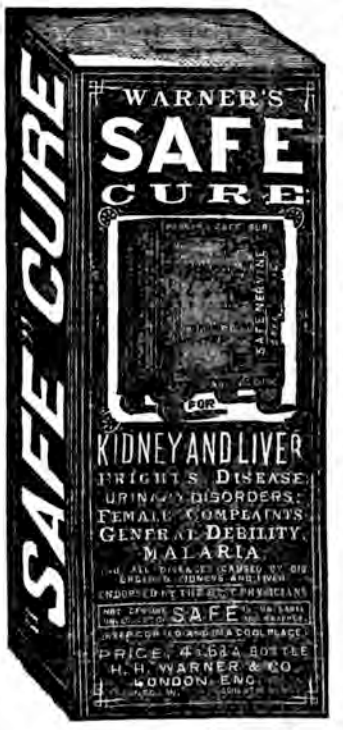

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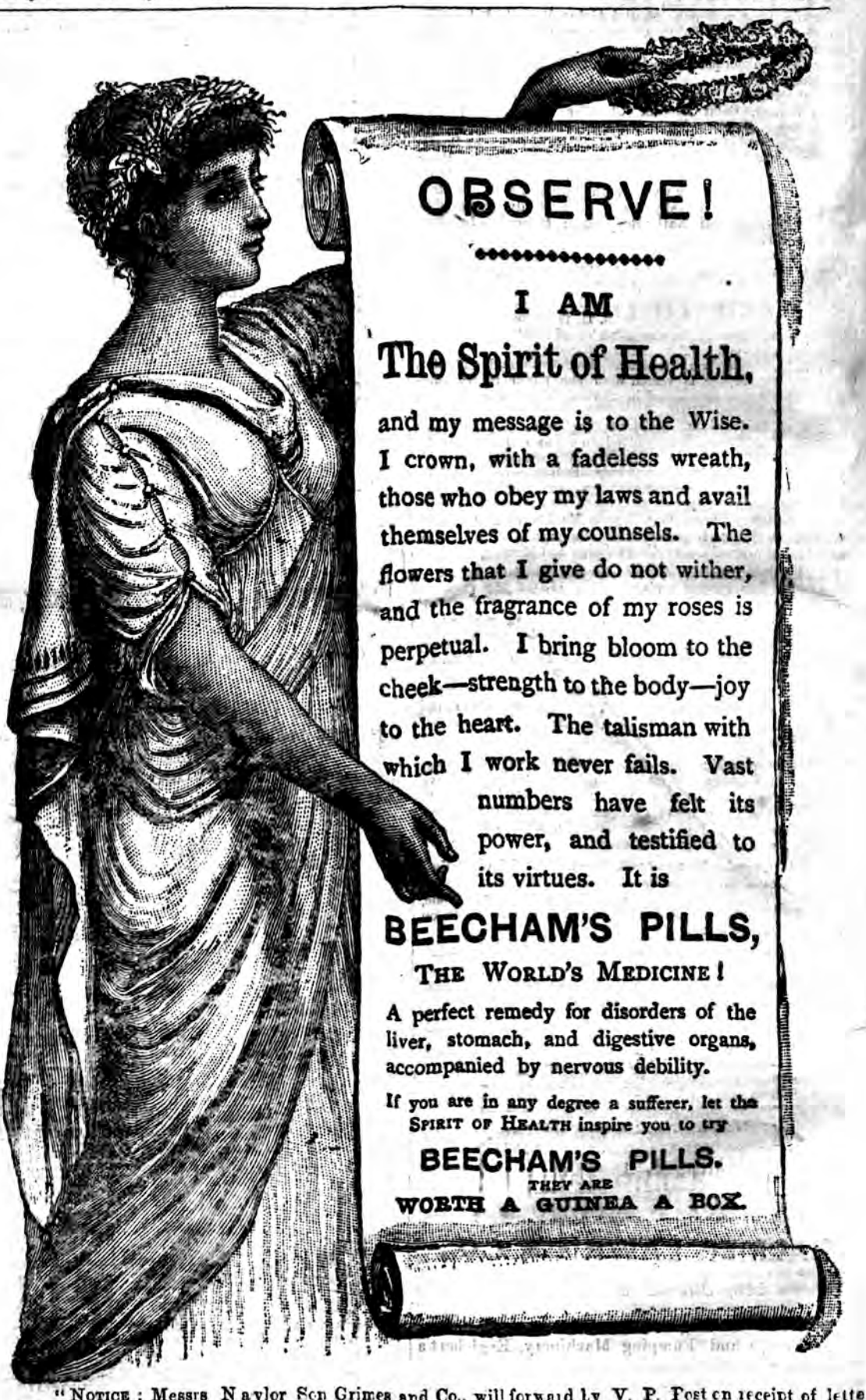
N. B. The completion of the works quoted above will be followed by a publication of the English translation of Akbarnamah, Ayeen Akbary Shahnamah of Firdousi, Fraser's Nadir Shah &c.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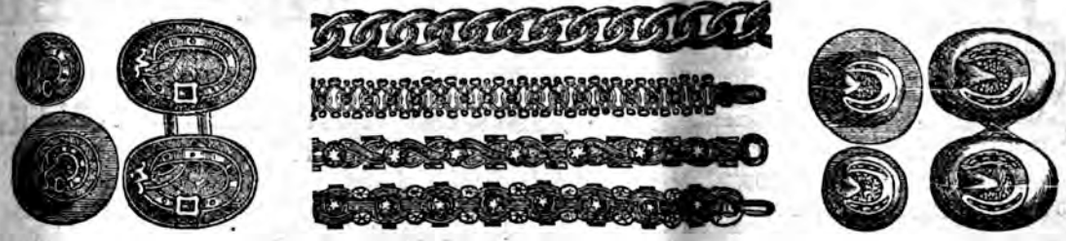

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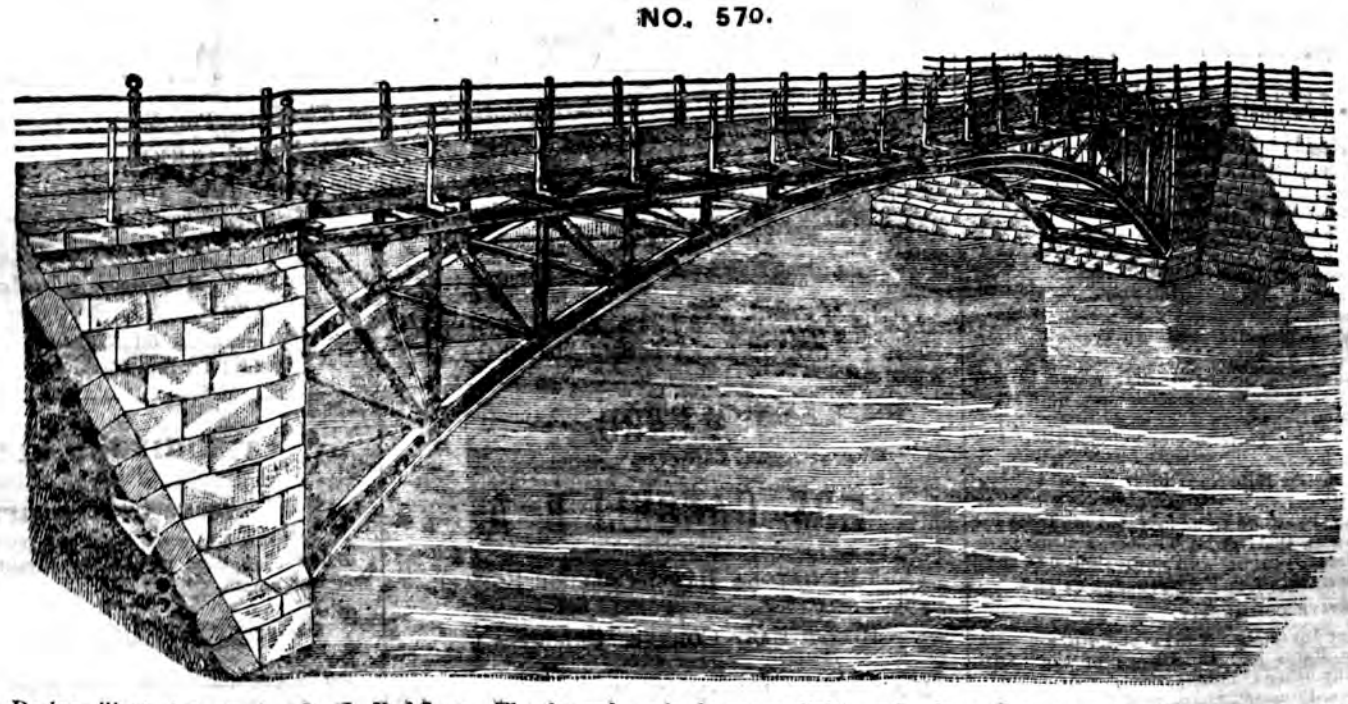

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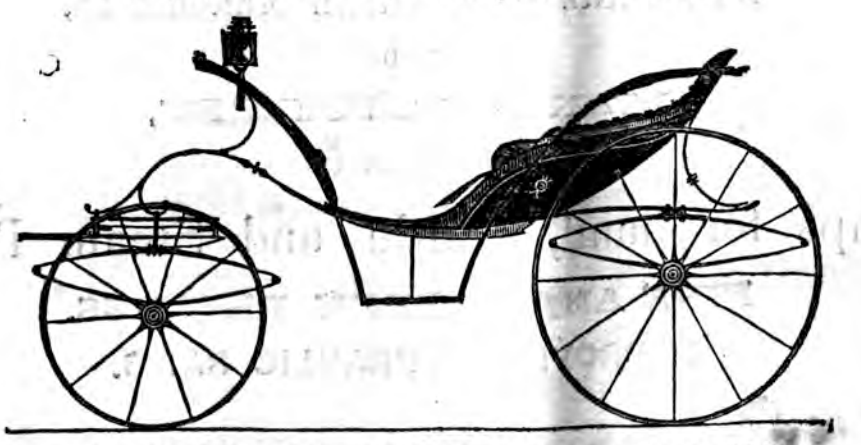

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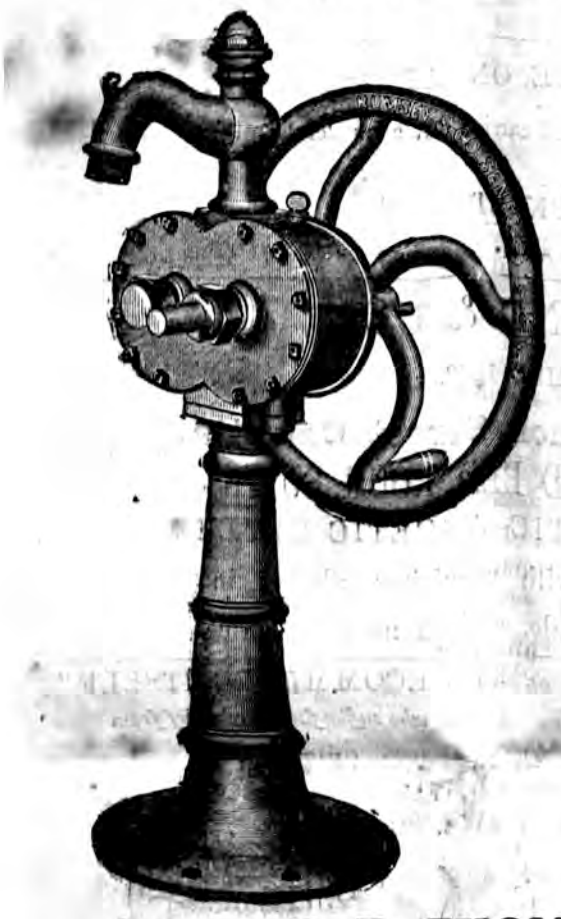

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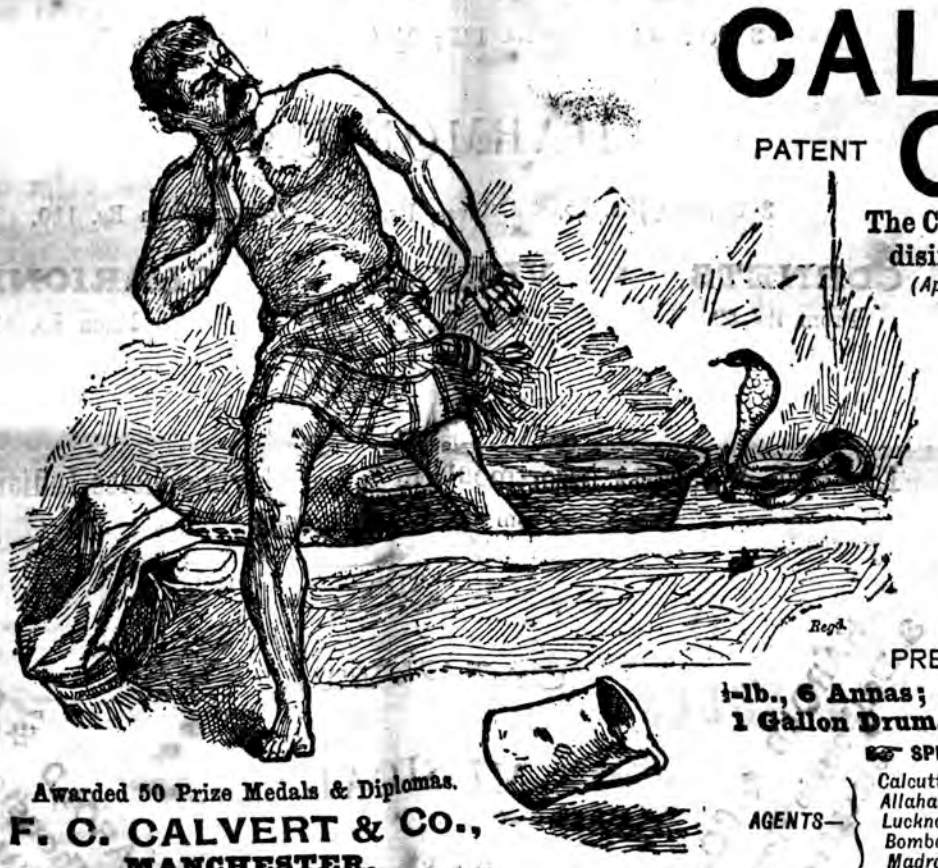

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তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারো হিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় কুছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকাম, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

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